United Nations A/71/1023–S/2017/702

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2017
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 3 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of June 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

17-13995 (E) 180817 230817

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 3 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel into occupied territory and the enemy raised earthen berms on the aforementioned road. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
4 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel into occupied territory and the enemy raised earthen berms on the aforementioned road. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	1630	At Ruwaysat al-Alam-Kafr Shuba, while Muhammad Abdul'azim, a Syrian herder, was herding livestock belonging to citizen Isma'il Nasir, members of an Israeli enemy patrol hiding in the occupied Shab'a Farms in the area around the enemy's Ruwaysat al-Alam position fired into the air over the herd, without injury.
5 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1830 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	1030	Inside occupied territory, opposite the Kafr Killa highway, near crossing point B-82, a white Rapid vehicle appeared. Two journalists got out with cameras. They yelled "Come on over, we're journalists" at civilian passersby on the Lebanese side. They got no response. At 1045 hours, they left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1830 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
7 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and placed it on the dirt road. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
11 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1745 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
12 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers. They deployed in the vicinity while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1630 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
	0900 1125	In the Bastrah area on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba (at the gate to the occupied Shab'a Farms), the Israeli enemy installed five cement blocks at the entrance to the occupied Shab'a Farms road after removing the metal gate. The enemy also used a trench-digger to dig trenches and raise an earthen berm behind the second metal gate located at entrance to Bastrah Farms near position 34-4 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and the enemy raised earthen berms along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles.
13 June	1500	Inside occupied territory, at the Himayri post opposite the town of Wazzani, an Israeli enemy engineering vehicle appeared and pointed a pole-mounted camera at Lebanese territory.
14 June	–	A Lebanese Army team travelling towards Bastrah on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Shuba discovered that the Israeli enemy had violated the Blue Line in that area on 12 June 2017. The enemy had installed two cement blocks inside Lebanese territory. The first was 0.72 metres and the second 1.17 metres north of the aforementioned line.
	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
15 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 40 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1130	Inside occupied Palestinian territory, opposite the town of Udaysah (at the Panorama point), an Israeli enemy patrol comprising two Hummer vehicles, three soldiers, a bulldozer and a gravel spreader appeared. They levelled and cleaned the road along the technical fence. The soldiers in the patrol pointed their weapons at members of a Lebanese Army patrol. At 1800 hours, the work ended and the patrol and vehicles left in the direction of occupied territory.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
18 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
19 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. Earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1730 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1400	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a at Wadi Daysharah, while a civilian, Yusuf Zahrah, was herding livestock, an Israeli enemy patrol violated the line of withdrawal (the Blue Line that demarcates territory with respect to which Lebanon maintains a claim) and led some 400 goats into occupied territory. At 0700 hours on 20 June 2017, the Israeli enemy returned the aforementioned herd of goats.
21 June	0830	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 25 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. The enemy used four trucks to transport dirt and place it on the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1700 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
	1200 1211	Opposite the town of Arab al-Wazzani near point B-93, members of a mechanized Israeli enemy patrol pointed a machine gun mounted on their vehicle in the direction of an Observer Group Lebanon patrol stationed inside Lebanese territory.
22 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and a D9 bulldozer, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1820 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
24 June	0010	An explosion was heard from inside the occupied Shab'a farms in the area surrounding the Israel enemy's Fashkul outpost.
27 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 35 soldiers. Two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. An engineering vehicle was used to lay concertina wire along the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles and patrol vehicles.
28 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used five trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area, while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, some Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the dirt road, and earthen berms were raised along the side facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1850 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the vehicles.
29 June	0900	The Israeli enemy continued construction begun on 27 April 2017 of a dirt road from Jabal Shahal towards the Radar position inside the occupied Shab'a Farms. The enemy used three trench-diggers and two D9 bulldozers, which were escorted by an enemy foot patrol comprising approximately 30 soldiers who deployed in the surrounding area while two Merkava tanks positioned themselves in the hills overlooking the construction. During the road construction, three Israeli enemy trucks transported gravel and unloaded it on the side of the road facing liberated Lebanese territory. At 1800 hours, the Israeli enemy finished its work. Some of the soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory, while the rest stayed at the location with the engineering vehicles and patrol vehicles.

Sea violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0300	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0305	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011 for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres. It fired a flare inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0330	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0353	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-fifty-two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 351 metres. It fired a flare inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0521	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
2 June	0455	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. It directed a searchlight at what is known as "the second buoy" for a 30-second period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0510	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. It fired two flares and sounded warning sirens for approximately 40 seconds. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
4 June	0428	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 370 metres. It launched three flares, and its crew directed a searchlight and gunfire at Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
6 June	1030	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 40-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 140 metres. It released two divers. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1825	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 150 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
7 June	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0422	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period.
	0424	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
8 June	0835	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 140 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0855	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 204 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0950	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 20-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 50 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	0412	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 130 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
9 June	0555	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 278 metres. It sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0601	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a seven-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. It released a percussion bomb at the maritime boundary and sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0634 hours the launch violated the boundary again for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 240 metres. It sounded warning sirens. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2120 2125	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive two-minute periods.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2350 2355	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of one minute and two minutes, respectively.
10 June	0903	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 400 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2145 2150	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of one minute and two minutes, respectively.
11 June	1900	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), for a two-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2335 2339	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive one-minute periods.
14 June	1126	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 148 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1923	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 June	0735	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0842	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a nine-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 350 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0914	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-one-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 425 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 June	0230 0405	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for three successive periods of three minutes, two minutes and two minutes, respectively.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1917	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
18 June	0757	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-hour period, and proceeded on its way for some 444 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1245	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 22-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 220 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1423	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 27-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
19 June	0850	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 185 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1125	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 222 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1237	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 165 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1543	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 388 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1827	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
20 June	0324	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0846	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 28-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 205 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
21 June	0324	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for a three-minute period.
	0410 0414	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. Its crew directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
22 June	0259	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a six-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 20 metres. The crew of that launch used a loudspeaker to warn off a Lebanese fishing vessel located inside Lebanese territorial waters and directed a searchlight towards it to drive it north. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0315 0330	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive one-minute periods.
	1810	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 260 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
23 June	0237 0255	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive periods of two minutes and three minutes, respectively.
	0445	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters, an Israeli enemy military launch directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for a two-minute period. At 0500 hours, the aforementioned launch fired a flare from inside occupied Palestinian waters opposite what is known as the "third buoy".
24 June	0235 0420	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for four successive periods of two minutes, five minutes, two minutes and two minutes, respectively.
	0500	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for an eight-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 335 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 0532 hours, the launch violated the boundary again for an eight-minute period and proceeded on its way for some 280 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
25 June	0420	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 50-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 520 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	0420 0433	The crew of an Israeli enemy military launch opened fire from inside occupied Palestinian territorial waters in the direction of Lebanese territorial waters.
	0440 0726	Opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight from its Ra's al-Naqurah position towards Lebanese territorial waters for two successive five-minute periods.
	1015	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a one-hour-and-twenty-five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1035	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a two-hour-and-fifty-five-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 500 metres. It towed what is known as the "fourth buoy". The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
25 June	1158	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 52-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 203 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1335	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 120 metres. It released two divers inside Lebanese territorial waters. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1356	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 52-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 315 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 June	0933	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a four-hour-and-three-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 430 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters. At 1440 hours the launch violated the boundary again for a 33-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 270 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1843	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011) for a two-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
27 June	1350	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 390 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1352	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 32-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 295 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1425	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) for a 10-minute period, and proceeded on its way for some 200 metres. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations committed during June 2017

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 June	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1800 hours over Naqurah.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0530 hours on 2 June over Alma al-Sha'b.
2 June	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1500 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the North, before leaving at 1420 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the Sha'ba Farms. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1510 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 1350 hours over Naqurah.
	1710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Baalbek, Riyaq, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Rumaysh.
	1730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 2035 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2210 hours over Naqurah.
3 June	1255	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2155 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2030	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0800 hours on 4 June 2017 over Kafr Killa.
4 June	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1630 hours over Rumaysh.
	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Kafr Killa.
5 June	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1430 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2300	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0545 hours on 6 June 2017 over Naqurah.
6 June	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1430 hours over Rumaysh.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, Aliyah, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1600 hours over Naqurah.
7 June	0005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0720 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1130	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
8 June	1140	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2305 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
9 June	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1810 hours over Naqurah.
	1015	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1130 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
10 June	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2120 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1405	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda, the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2230 hours over Rumaysh.
11 June	1510	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2125 hours over Naqurah.
12 June	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1630 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1720	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 2200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
13 June	0800	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1515 hours over Rumaysh.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 0640 hours on 14 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
14 June	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Beirut and Ba'abda before leaving at 2245 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 2300 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0745 hours on 15 June 2017 over Naqurah.
15 June	0710	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1910 hours over Naqurah.
	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1500 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	2240	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0930 hours on 16 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
16 June	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1410 hours over Rumaysh.
	0915	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2320 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
17 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1720 hours over Naqurah.
	1735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1950 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2020	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South, Beirut and its suburbs and the North before leaving at 0545 hours on 18 June 2017 over Naqurah.
	2230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0600 hours on 18 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
18 June	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0710 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	0700	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and the South before leaving at 2015 hours over Naqurah.
	1035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda, before leaving at 1615 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1540 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2035	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0535 hours on 19 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
19 June	0755	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1625 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0805	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs, Ba'abda and the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Naqurah.
	0935	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1345 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1340	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1915 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 June	0600	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1905 hours over Naqurah.
22 June	0515	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the Shuf, the South, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1330 hours over Naqurah.
	0605	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2015 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub, Beirut and its suburbs and Ba'abda before leaving at 1935 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1645	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1740 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1955	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0455 hours on 23 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 June	0815	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1520 hours over Kafr Killa.
	0840	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1125 hours over Rumaysh.
24 June	0810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and Akkar before leaving at 1415 hours over Alma al Sha'b.
25 June	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1400 hours over Rumaysh.
	2125	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 0515 hours on 26 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
26 June	0730	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and the South before leaving at 1730 hours over Rumaysh.
	1115	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1615	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Shikka. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1720 hours over Rumaysh.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0625 hours on 27 June 2017 over Aytarun.
27 June	0930	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Aytarun. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0055 hours on 28 June over Rumaysh.
28 June	1005	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	1725	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2200 hours over Rumaysh.
	1810	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving over Alma al-Sha'b.
29 June	1120	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	2050	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 0340 hours on 30 June 2017 over Kafr Killa.
	2335	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese territory, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 0750 hours on 30 June 2017 over Alma al-Sha'b.
30 June	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1700 hours over Rumaysh.
	0735	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Ba'abda and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1820 hours over Naqurah.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	0825	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1930 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1035	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over Rumaysh.

United Nations S/2017/703

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 July 2017

Original: English

Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials, signed on 26 July 2017 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and countersigned by the Director of the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that Mr. Vassily Alekseevich Nebenzia has been appointed representative of the Russian Federation on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

17-13894 (E) 140817

Please recycle

United Nations A/ES-10/760–S/2017/704

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 11 August 2017 from the Permanent Observer of the State of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

We are compelled to draw your attention to the ongoing rise in tensions and violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as Israel, the occupying Power, continues its military aggressions and human rights violations against the Palestinian people. Israeli settlement activities, the blockade and bombardment of the Gaza Strip, home demolitions and evictions, military raids and inflammatory provocations are exacerbating conditions on the ground and confirming Israel's rejection of the peace that the State of Palestine remains committed to achieving, along with the rest of the international community.

In flagrant defiance of international law, including Security Council resolution 2334 (2016), and consistent demands to cease its illegal, destructive settlement campaign in the Occupied State of Palestine, including East Jerusalem, the occupying Power continues to provoke and incite with repeated declarations regarding further plans to colonize the Palestinian land. Just last week, Israeli Prime Minister Netanyahu laid the cornerstone for a new settlement compound with more than 1,000 settlement units in the illegal "Beitar Illit" settlement, located south of Bethlehem in the occupied West Bank. In a speech at the ceremony marking the start of construction, Netanyahu hailed his Government's continuous work on illegal settlements and on serving the settler population, boasting that "no other Government has worked for settlements like my Government".

It should be recalled that "Beitar Illit" is the second largest illegal Israeli settlement in the occupied West Bank. It was built in 1990 as part of the so-called "Gush Etzion" settlement bloc south of the occupied West Bank, which has nearly 50,000 illegal settlers. Here, it must be highlighted, intimidation, violence and constant harassment by extremist Israeli settlers, with the collusion and protection of the occupying forces against the Palestinian people and their properties, are also inflaming tensions and instability. Such unlawful actions are the cause of widespread suffering, fear and trauma among the civilian population. We reiterate our demand for the perpetrators to be held accountable for their crimes.

17-13991 (E) 180817

Please recycle

Moreover, the occupying Power continues to impose measures of collective punishment against the entire Palestinian population living under its ruthless military occupation. In the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, measures of collective punishment, such as home demolitions, curfews, checkpoints and closures, not only continue but are escalating, deliberately, systematically and with grave impact.

Here, we wish to focus your attention on the pending evictions in Sheikh Jarrah, which is located to the north of the Old City of Jerusalem and is home to some 3,000 Palestinians. Sheikh Jarrah is a Palestinian neighbourhood that includes such landmarks as Orient House (the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Jerusalem, forcibly closed by the Israeli occupying authorities since 2003), the Palestinian National Theatre and the headquarters of many diplomatic missions. The Palestinian presence in this area of the City, as throughout the entirety of Occupied East Jerusalem, is under serious threat as a result of the aggressive and unlawful policies and actions of Israel, the occupying Power.

Since 1967, Israeli policies in Occupied East Jerusalem have extended from two central strategies. The first is to create a Jewish majority in the city through the establishment of "Jewish-only" settlements. The second pursues the same goal by measures aimed at reducing the Palestinian population, using policies that either forcefully evict Palestinian families from Jerusalem or impede the growth and development of the community. This includes a policy of spatial segregation, that is, reducing the visibility, if not the demographic ratio, of Palestinians in their home city.

One of the main elements of the first strategy is the insertion of Israeli settler "outposts" at key strategic points within Palestinian neighbourhoods. Successive Israeli Governments have supported settler organizations in their intensive efforts to seize Palestinian land, homes and other properties in the neighbourhood, using methods such as the transfer to settler groups of ownership of land or property confiscated by the Israeli occupying authorities under the "Absentee Property Law" and the transfer of ownership of land classified as public or State land owing to its ecological, historical or religious importance.

In order to attain the goal of creating illegal settlements, the Israeli occupying authorities use various pretexts to seize properties and forcibly evict families. This is usually done with the complicity and help of obliging Israeli courts. This is the situation now facing the Shamasne family residing in the Sheikh Jarrah neighbourhood, who recently received an eviction order from the so-called "Execution Office of Israel's Enforcement and Collection Authority". The order stated that the family must vacate its home by 9 August 2017 or be forcibly evicted. Mohammed Kiswani, a community leader, explained that more 70 Palestinian families are being threatened with evacuation from the Sheikh Jarrah area.

In that regard, Mohammed Shamasne, 45 years of age, has stated that he "will not evacuate voluntarily". He has resided in his home in Occupied East Jerusalem his whole life, as his parents first moved into the house in 1964 and still live there, along with his wife and four children. His mother, Fathyeh, 75 years of age, added that she has "spent decades in this house; I raised my kids here and am raising my grandsons now — how could they think they can remove me from my house?" We call for the international community, including the United Nations, to mobilize to stop this latest eviction of yet another Palestinian family by the occupying Power and to spare them the further physical, mental and emotional trauma of being illegally and forcefully dispossessed, forced from their home and displaced by this cruel military occupation.

At the same time, Israel, the occupying Power, is continuing its arrest and detention raids throughout the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem. Palestinian civilians are being detained daily, with young men and boys severely targeted by the occupying forces, who routinely assault, humiliate and severely abuse, including torture, those civilians arbitrarily arrested or detained. In fact, according to a joint report by the Palestinian Prisoners' Society, the Mezan Center for Human Rights, the Addameer Prisoner Support and Human Rights Association and the Palestinian Committee of Prisoners' Affairs, the Israeli occupying forces detained 880 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the besieged Gaza Strip in the month of July alone. The report states that among the detainees were 144 children and 18 women and that the majority of the detentions took place in East Jerusalem and surrounding neighbourhoods, with a total of 425 detentions. We call for an end to this illegal practice and for Israel to release the nearly 7,000 Palestinian prisoners that it holds captive in its prisons and detention centres, in gross contravention of the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Moreover, in the Gaza Strip, the occupying Power is continuing its policies and measures of collective punishment against the entire Palestinian civilian population. Its illegal, immoral decade-long blockade continues to gravely affect the 2 million civilians there, who are suffering a dire socioeconomic and humanitarian crisis deliberately caused by the occupation. This past week, Israel also continued its aggression in the Gaza Strip, including a launch of air strikes in three different areas, injuring at least four Palestinians, including one who has been hospitalized with a fractured skull. In addition, the occupying Power is continuing to attack Palestinian fishermen sailing in Gaza's waters.

Moreover, according to recent news reports, Israel has announced that it is currently working on plans to build a so-called barrier around the Gaza Strip. This provocative and illegal scheme must be condemned and stopped immediately, for it surely constitutes a flagrant violation of international and international humanitarian law and places the Palestinian civilian population and the whole of Gaza, which has already been deemed by the United Nations as "unliveable" by the year 2020, in an even more precarious state.

The destructive impact of the above-mentioned Israeli violations is immense. This cannot be overemphasized in a situation marked by rising tensions, deteriorating socioeconomic and humanitarian conditions, and deepening anger and frustration among the Palestinian people living under this half-century-old occupation. We call yet again upon the international community, including the Security Council, to demand an end to all of the illegal Israeli policies and practices in the Occupied State of Palestine, including in East Jerusalem. Israel must be held fully accountable, in accordance with international law and the principles of justice, for all of its violations and its continuing obstruction of peace.

This is a matter of urgency. It can no longer suffice to condemn or simply be appalled by Israel's illegal actions; serious international action, including practical measures, is necessary to bring an end to Israel's occupation. The Security Council must immediately act to uphold the duties of the Charter of the United Nations and implement its own resolutions, including its most recent, resolution 2334 (2016). This is the first and most vital step towards compelling Israel to end its aggression and crimes so that the Palestinian people can finally live in freedom and dignity in their own independent State of Palestine, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The present letter is in follow-up to our previous 617 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, which constitutes the territory of the State of Palestine. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 28 July 2017 (A/ES-10/759-S/2017/651),

constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations being committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer
of the State of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations A/71/1031–S/2017/705

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 August 2017
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 34
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 9 August 2017 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and in response to the barrage of claims and fabrications from Israel and its systematic efforts to distort reality, the latest of which were the identical letters dated 20 June 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2017/526), I should like to inform you of the following:

- It is worth noting that, as in his earlier letters, the Permanent Representative of Israel completely ignores his country's obligations under Security Council resolution 1701 (2006). Indeed, he gives himself licence to determine how Lebanon should implement that resolution and how the Lebanese Army should interact with the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).
- The claims that the Permanent Representative of Israel made in his letter provide the clearest evidence of his country's spying activities. We have warned repeatedly of those activities, because they flagrantly violate the sovereignty of Lebanon and blatantly contradict the obligations of Israel under resolution 1701 (2006).
- Green without Borders is a national association for the protection and development of forests, the environment and animal resources that is licensed by the Lebanese State pursuant to Notification No. 1127 and has several branches, one of which is in Labbunah. UNIFIL has confirmed that this association is involved in forestry activities. According to the Associate Spokesperson for the Secretary-General, Ms. Eri Kaneko, "over the last two years, UNIFIL has observed tree-planting activities undertaken by the non-governmental organization as is their stated objective. UNIFIL has not observed any unauthorized armed persons at the location or found any basis to report a violation of the resolution (1701 (2006) concerning the ceasefire)."
- These allegations are part of the efforts of Israel to divert international attention from its repeated violations of Lebanese sovereignty. Since the start

17-14144 (E) 240817 300817

Please recycle

of the current year, Israel has violated the sovereignty of Lebanon 648 times (209 times by sea, 98 times by land and 341 times by air). We have documented all of those violations in six letters of complaint that were addressed to you. In accordance with our request, all of the letters were issued as documents of the United Nations. Moreover, in successive reports, the Secretary-General has documented Israel's ongoing occupation of northern Ghajar and surrounding areas, in flagrant violation of resolution 1701 (2006) and the sovereignty of Lebanon, as well as Israel's occupation of the Shab'a Farms and the Kafr Shuba hills.

- It is well known that the Lebanese Army and UNIFIL coordinate their operations, and their cooperation has continued to grow since the adoption of resolution 1701 (2006). They engage with one another through a strategic dialogue that is constantly and systematically being strengthened, with a view to mobilizing international support for building the capacity of the Lebanese Army and enabling it to fulfil its duties, maintain stability and tranquillity, and defend the sovereignty of Lebanon. The Lebanese Government trusts that you will continue to support UNIFIL in that regard.

We call upon the international community to reject the above-mentioned allegations and to condemn them, as well as Israeli threats against the Government and people of Lebanon, because they threaten to undermine the calm that Lebanon strives so hard to maintain along its southern border, and because they present a clear threat to security and peace in the region and, consequently, throughout the world.

I ask you to take the measures required to deter Israel from continuing to make grave threats against the security of my country and the safety of its people and its civil and official institutions, and from committing serious violations of my country's sovereignty, and to compel Israel to implement all the provisions of resolution 1701 (2006).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziade**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2017/706

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2017
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 11 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith information bulletins from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic for the period 9-11 August 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

17-14066 (E) 160817 170817

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 11 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (9 August 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported six incidents of gunfire: four in Ladhiqiyah governorate and two in Aleppo governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported five violations in Damascus governorate.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out two humanitarian operations: the delivery of 1.9 tons of food parcels to the local population in Safirah, Aleppo governorate; and the delivery of 15 tons of food products to the local population in Dayr Ba'albah, Homs governorate.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo was 16.9 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 5,298 people.

In total, 1,578 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics have provided medical assistance to 336 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out: the Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 20.6 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, 20 ceasefire agreements have been signed: 18 in Aleppo governorate and 2 in Idlib governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,155.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Idlib and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 228.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (10 August 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire: six in Aleppo governorate and two in Ladhiqiyah governorate.

The Turkish representative office has reported six violations: five in Damascus governorate and one in Hama governorate.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out: the Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire agreements have been signed with Batra', Uwaynat al-Kabirah and Uwaynat al-Saghirah in Aleppo governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,158.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Idlib and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 228.

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence on the status of implementation of the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (11 August 2017)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

Over the past 24 hours, the Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following governorates: six in Aleppo, one in Hama and one in Ladhiqiyah.

The Turkish representative office has reported eight violations in the following governorates: four in Homs, three in Hama and one in Damascus.

Most of the incidents of small arms being fired indiscriminately have been reported in areas controlled by fighters of the terrorist groups Nusrah Front and ISIL.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours, the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out two humanitarian operations: the delivery of 1.9 tons of food parcels to the local population in Khatyn, Aleppo governorate; and the delivery of 1.7 tons of food products to the local population in Iskandariyah, Hama governorate.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo was 3.6 tons.

Humanitarian aid was provided to 1,128 people.

In total, 1,580 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

During humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours, Russian field medics have provided medical assistance to 493 people.

One United Nations humanitarian operation was carried out: the Russian airline Abakan Air parachuted a total of 21 tons of humanitarian cargo (food products) near to the city of Dayr-al-Zawr.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours, three ceasefire agreements have been signed with Utayu, Shannin and Mahin in Homs governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,161.

Negotiations on joining the ceasefire regime have continued with armed opposition groups in Aleppo, Damascus, Hama, Homs, Idlib and Qunaytirah governorates.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 228.

United Nations S/2017/707

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2017

Original: English

Letter dated 11 August 2017 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to transmit a letter, dated 8 August 2017, from the Deputy Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Rose E. Gottemoeller, transmitting the quarterly report on the international security presence in Kosovo, covering the period from 1 April to 30 June 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and its annex to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

17-13980 (E) 150817

Please recycle

Annex

In accordance with paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I attach the quarterly report on the operations of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) covering the period from 1 April to 30 June 2017 (see enclosure). I would appreciate your making the report available to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Rose E. **Gottemoeller**

Enclosure

Report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. The present report is submitted in accordance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and covers the operations of the Kosovo Force (KFOR) during the period from 1 April to 30 June 2017.

2. As at 15 June 2017, the total number of KFOR troops in theatre remained at approximately 4,200, with 21 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and 8 non-NATO troop-contributing nations involved in the mission.

3. There were no major security incidents during the reporting period and no requirement for the direct intervention of KFOR.

Security situation and operations update

4. During the reporting period, the overall security situation did not change significantly, and remained generally stable, although fragile. In general, the trend was incrementally positive, as Serbia and Kosovo remained committed to the European Union-led dialogue process.

5. As indicated in the previous report (S/2017/378), on 5 March 2017, following the announcement by Hashim Thaçi that he intended to amend the law on the mandate of the Kosovo Security Force to effectively transform the Force into an armed force, the Secretary-General of NATO issued a statement declaring that such a unilateral action, without a constitutional change, was unhelpful and would oblige NATO to review its current level of commitment towards Kosovo. That statement was backed by several allies. As a consequence, on 10 May 2017, Mr. Thaçi informed NATO of his decision to ask the national Assembly to postpone the discussion on the proposed legislation and launched a new outreach effort to promote an inclusive and transparent process for all communities for the transformation of the Kosovo Security Force into the Kosovo Armed Forces through a constitutional amendment.

6. KFOR continues to work in close cooperation and coordination with the Kosovo Police and the European Union Rule of Law Mission (EULEX). One example of this cooperation was the biannual exercise Silver Sabre 2017-1, jointly executed with other security providers in Kosovo (the Kosovo Police, EULEX, the Kosovo Security Force and the Emergency Management Agency) in April 2017. The exercise was focused on the planning, coordination and interoperability of participants, while working within each unit's respective mandate, and was related to the current political environment.

7. As part of its efforts to maintain an effective force posture in all sensitive areas and respond immediately if required, KFOR has continued training and conducted operational rehearsal activities to verify the readiness of operational reserve forces.

8. KFOR, in support of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as mandated in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), contributed to the effective execution of the Serbian presidential election in Kosovo of 2 April 2017 and the Kosovo snap election of 11 June 2017. KFOR provided a static and mobile presence in the vicinity of the most important collection centres and polling stations identified by OSCE.

Summary

9. KFOR continues to contribute to maintaining a safe and secure environment and ensuring freedom of movement as part of a comprehensive international effort. The close coordination on the ground between KFOR, in its capacity as third responder, EULEX and the Kosovo Security Force continues to be effective.

United Nations A/71/1024–S/2017/708

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda item 32
Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Identical letters dated 14 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the installation of barbed wire fences in the occupied Abkhazia region, dated 11 August 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 32, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kaha **Imnadze**
Permanent Representative

17-14051 (E) 180817

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 14 August 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia regarding the installation of barbed wire fences in the occupied Abkhazia region

11.08.2017 Tbilisi — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemns the fact of the installation of barbed wire fences by the Russian occupation forces along the occupation line in Abkhazia region, namely on the territory adjacent to the villages of Khurcha and Shamgona, Zugdidi District.

In April this year, the occupation forces carried out the preparatory works on this perimeter and installed wooden pylons. The partner countries and international organizations were immediately informed about this development. On 9-11 August, barbed wire fences were installed on the abovementioned segment. The length of the fences reached 800-900 meters.

Following the closure of four so-called crossing points in Abkhazia region, the process of instaliation of barbed wire fences along the occupation line represents a part of Russia's deliberate policy to further isolate the population living in the occupied region and to hinder the peace processes by any means.

This action of the Russian occupation forces grossly violates the fundamental rights of the local population, restricting their freedom of movement and access to education and health care, which will further complicate already difficult humanitarian situation in Abkhazia region.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges the Russian Federation to cease its aggressive steps against Georgia, respect the principles of international law and its undertaken commitments, to de-occupy the territory of Georgia and take steps for peaceful conflict resolution with respect to Georgia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appeals to the international community to properly assess and respond to the actions of the Russian occupation forces, which are directed to the factual annexation of territories of the sovereign state and damage the security environment as well as the international order.